

THE ARIZONA JOURNAL-MINER

Oldest Paper in Arizona. Established March 9, 1864.

Published by

THE JOURNAL-MINER PUBLISHING COMPANY

Member Associated Press.

Published Every Morning Except Monday.

J. W. MILNES, Editor and Manager.

Under the requirements of the new Postal Law, subscriptions are payable in advance in order that the paper may be permitted to pass through the mails as second-class matter. Accordingly, subscriptions will be stopped at expiration.

TERMS:

Daily, per year	\$9.00
Daily, per month	.75
Weekly, per year	2.50
Weekly, six months	1.50
Weekly, three months	1.00

Payable in Advance.

Entered at the Postoffice, Prescott, Ariz., as second-class mail matter



Editorial Comment

THAT HOUSE FRACAS

The house leaders have not yet made up their minds how far that body ought to go at the special session in the way of general legislation. Speaker Cannon could prevent any legislation at all aside from the tariff by refusing to appoint committees, but he is not likely to take this stand if the sentiment of the house is in favor of action.

Unless a combination between the insurgent Republicans and the Democrats should prove sufficient strong to relieve the speaker of the task of appointing the new committee on rules, that will be one of the early problems with which Mr. Cannon will have to wrestle—one, in fact, with which he probably has already wrestled. There are now two vacancies on the committee, caused by the retirement from the house of Vice President Sherman and John Sharp Williams, the former a Republican and the latter a Democrat. The two men most discussed as likely successors of Sherman on the committee are Tawney of Minnesota and Mann of Illinois, with Deuby and Townsend of Michigan, Emith of Iowa, Currier of New Hampshire and Foster of Vermont regarded as possibilities.

The Democratic member will be appointed by the speaker direct this time. Heretofore he would have taken the recommendation of Champ Clark, the minority leader, and if precedent were followed all the way through Mr. Clark himself would be the appointee. A difficulty in the way of this, had Cannon not taken the matter out of the minority leader's hands, is that DeArmond, Mr. Clark's colleague from Missouri, is the other Democratic member in the house, and it would hardly do to have the two Democrats on the rules committee from the same state. Mr. Clark is very loth to displace DeArmond, even should Cannon decide to offer it to him. If he does, Fitzgerald of New York is regarded as the Democrat most likely to be selected in DeArmond's place.

The ways and means and rules committees will have to be appointed immediately upon the organization of congress Monday, and a few of the other committees necessary for the working of the house, such as mileage, enrolled bills, etc., also will have to be named. It will then be up to the speaker to decide him much farther as will go.

UNHAPPY INDIA

In the language of the Irishman, the situation in India is getting no better fast. The bomb throwing last month, which is now generally accepted as have been an attempt to blow up the train on which Lord Minto, the Viceroy, was traveling, served to open the eyes of a good many Englishmen who have been stubbornly blind to the seriousness of the Indian situation.

There is an overshadowing dread that something disastrous is going to happen, but no one seems to quite know what to expect. Native editors are being sent to prison for publishing seditious articles, but the spread of sedition goes on unchecked. The Englishman prides himself on being something of a stoic, but he is hardly able to conceal his nervousness when India is discussed. How great is the tension is evidenced by the fact that every scrap of news relating to Indian finds its way to the first pages of the newspapers, items that ordinarily would hardly be noticed at all being published now under conspicuous headings.

THE TARIFF ON OIL

Under the Dingley tariff law there is no specific duty upon imports of petroleum and petroleum products. The only protection afforded is established according to the principle of reciprocity, whereunder the importers of each foreign country are subject to the same rate of tariff imposed by their domestic laws. The effect of this is that, while American petroleum is subject to the tariff handicap in competing with foreign oils on their own ground, these oils must enter the United States under a similar handicap.

Any foreign country desiring to admit American oil in free competition with its own product can see to it, accordingly, that its product shall enter in free competition with the producers of the United States in the latter's territory. It is asserted by the friends of this provision that the economies of production in this country are such that foreign producers fear to meet the American product on an even basis. The counter argument is that American prices might be held up to offset the lower competitive rates allowed in the foreign market by the Standard Oil Company, but this can also be true, and more so, in overcoming a foreign tariff.

It is reported that an effort will be made to remove the reciprocity clause with respect to petroleum during the forthcoming revision of the tariff schedules, and the producers in the American fields are very much agitated by it. The aim of this alleged reform is to strike a blow at the Standard Oil Company, which seems like a very silly argument, since the Standard is merely the refiner and marketer of the product in the United States and the producers of crude petroleum would be the first to suffer. It should never be forgotten that the Standard Oil Company is an established institution, more powerful and better able to protect itself than any of the small well owners who supply it with the crude product. From one point of view the latter are vassals of the trust and are accordingly interested in the success of that institution in the making of markets.

The fundamental error in the enemies of the tariff is in supposing that the tariff is the mother of trusts. They vainly imagine that they can destroy the monopolies, or near-monopolies, by wiping out the import duties upon their products. The actuality is that the small competitors of trusts will be the first to feel the effects of tariff reductions, and the large combines can well afford to assist in the reduction of duties, in many cases, simply as an aid to their own accretions. Mr. Carnegie must have set the country thinking when he, as the largest bondholder of the steel trust, advocated the cutting of the tariff, for he clearly foresaw that the small independents would be the losers.

COLD CAUSES INSANITY

(From Tuesday's Daily)
William E. Edwards, who has been confined in the hospital since he lost his way in the mountains near Poland three weeks ago, when his toes were frozen, was committed to the territorial asylum for the insane yesterday. His examination was held in the Mercy Hospital yesterday by Probate Judge C. P. Hicks and two physicians. Edwards' mind has been unbalanced since his terrible experiences when he was lost in the mountains covered with snow when but a short distance from his cabin. His condition has been gradually growing worse until further hopes for his recovery of reason appeared useless. He will be taken to the asylum today by Sheriff Smita.

UNCOVER FINE ORE IN GLADIATOR CROSS CUT

Discovery is Considered Best Recent Strike In Bradshaws

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Crosscutting only seven feet from the face of the main tunnel in the Gladiator mine, Lester Jackson broke into a body of ore a few days ago that promises to prove the most important mineral strike recently made in the Bradshaw mountains. The point where the new ore body is uncovered is 600 feet below the apex of the vein, the tunnel being 400 feet in length. The ore carries good values in gold, copper and silver. The crosscut is being pushed to tap a large porphyry dyke twenty feet farther ahead that is associated with the vein which is the main one of the War Eagle and Gladiator claims.

The new find is considered remarkable as being the second important one made by Mr. Jackson by crosscutting from the old works, which had been abandoned. The other instance is in the Storm Cloud mine, where a continuous ore shoot, later opened a distance of 1200 feet, was tapped while he was acting as consulting engineer for the H. J. Beemer Company.

Hardesty and Collins expended \$38,000 in the development of the Gladiator mine, abandoning it nine years ago without discovering the rich ore body uncovered by Jackson, although one round of holes from a power drill would expose it. Jackson recently took over the Gladiator and War Eagle groups under bond. Carefully examining the formation in the face of the old tunnel after cleaning and repairing it he decided to crosscut to the footwall, which was never done in the early history of the property. His good judgment and mining experience is vindicated in the discovery which will cause, undoubtedly, a renewal of activities on the large scale at the Gladiator and War Eagle mines.

The Gladiator and War Eagle locations cover 6,000 feet of the main vein of the War Eagle vein. Both properties have produced ore of high grade. The former owners of the Gladiator confined the operations to the development of a small vein which intersects the War Eagle ledge, passing through the property. A very rich ore shoot at the intersection of the veins produced thousands of dollars of high grade ore. In exploiting the mine from this shot the small vein was mistaken for the main War Eagle vein. In his examination of the mine after taking it over under bond recently, Mr. Jackson concluded from the formation that the work was not on the War Eagle vein, proving his theory by crosscutting. His former experiences in the War Eagle convinced him that the richest ore in the great vein is on the footwall side. In conversation here yesterday he admitted that he is anticipating another rich find in the great porphyry dyke associated with the vein. He is continuing the crosscut through it and is also preparing to open the new find by drifting both ways as soon as the crosscut is far enough ahead to start the drifts.

The Gladiator and War Eagle claims are among the oldest locations in the Pine Grove district of the Bradshaw mountains. The early owners of the locations repaid handsome profits from the shallow workings. The Gladiator passed into the possession of the Gladiator Mining and Milling Company, which confined its development operations to the smaller vein and exploiting the rich ore shoot at its junction with the War Eagle vein, following the smaller vein again after passing through the shoot.

The groups are north of the Crown King mine, which has a record of \$3,000,000 in gold production. The locations cover excellent timber and water rights.

SEE PREPARATION

MEXICO CITY, March 13.—It is reported that unimpeachable evidence has been obtained that President Zelaya of Nicaragua has been endeavoring to embroil Costa Rica in the Central American difficulty.

It is said he built a number of forts and stockades on the border and shipped them large stores of ammunition.

John Lenahan arrived home yesterday from an extended prospecting trip in the new copper country tributary to the Arizona and California railroad. He returned by the way of Los Angeles.

COURTLAND BOASTS THOUSAND MAN PAYROLL

Figure Does not Include Construction Gangs On Railroad

COURTLAND, March 15.—Over 1000 men are on the payrolls of Courtland today, and the building of the city has barely begun. These 1000 men are drawing on an average of \$5 a day, considering mechanics, miners, and the smaller railroad gangs together.

Within a radius of six miles from Courtland are Southern Pacific and El Paso and Southwestern railroad camps, employing at least 700 more men at remunerative wages, so at conservative estimate it may be stated that Courtland at the present time is the center of a district with a payroll of \$35,000 a week, or \$140,000 a month.

In the mines at the present time are employed 350 men. This statement includes only the Great Western, Calumet and Arizona, Copper Queen and Leadville properties. There are other big mining prospects in the district, some with the richest of surface indications and promising in extent, but as yet they are only prospects. On a number of these outlying properties may men be employed in development work. The mines are not confined to copper, but silver and lead promise to play a big part in the development of the new camp.

At the Germania shaft of the Calumet and Arizona seventy-five men are employed. At present 9000 tons of ore are piled upon the Germania dump. This ore is the product of development work alone.

At the Mary shaft of the Great Western, where seventy-five men are employed, 400 tons of ore are on the dump. This, too, is merely the product of development work. In fact, at the shafts of all the four big properties of the camp, work thus far has been confined to development. At the dump of the Humboldt shaft of the Great Western are piled 700 tons of ore.

The Copper Queen has a splendid showing of sulphide ore at its Casey shaft, and 100 tons of ore are piled on the dump ready for shipment. The Leadville people have 3000 tons of sulphides on their dump, and the Calumet and Arizona have 5000 tons piled on the Maid of Sunshine dump.

So in all 31,500 tons of ore are piled upon the dumps of the four great companies in the Courtland district. This with only 350 miners employed. What is really revealed in the shafts of the four properties can easily be guessed by the tremendous amount of railroad work being done in and adjacent to the new camp.

As a conservative estimate 700 men are at present working in the various constructive departments of the city proper. From early morning until dark the air is filled with the sound of the hammer, saw and plane. Yet the building of the city has barely commenced. Scores of men and teams are employed in the grading of the Great Western townsite and buildings are springing up like magic. Two cement brick and block companies have already been formed and part of the plant has already arrived for the one which has opened up for business upon the McFate Courtland townsite. This plant is owned by the Courtland Brick and Block manufacturing company and before the end of the present week it will have the full plant installed and ready for delivery. The good feeling between the Great Western and the McFate people is manifested by the agency of the Courtland Brick Company being placed with the Southwestern Mercantile Company, the big concern on the Great Western ground, in which Manager J. H. Talbot of the Great Western and Calumet and Arizona companies is heavily interested. All business point to a heavy business by both concrete companies which have incorporated for business.

In the Arizona of last week it was stated that the Calumet and Arizona and Great Western companies had sufficient ore in sight to guarantee a production of 2,500,000 pounds of ore monthly for the next four years. Of course this should have read 2,500,000 pounds of copper, instead of 2,500,000 pounds of ore.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Irwin on North Mount Vernon street Sunday and the home of C. W. Reiberger last night at 11:30 o'clock and presented each of these popular couples with a bouncing baby daughter.

BONANZA FINDERS GIVE THOUSANDS AWAY IN GOLD SPECIMENS

Ore is so Rich it is Natural Jewelry And is Greatest Discovery Arizona Ever Knew

Special to the Journal-Miner.

SALOME, March 13.—Dick Hall has just returned from the new Salome bonanza with a sack of ore worth at least \$50 a pound, to lock in the safe, and he personally confirms the genuineness of the strike made by Algers, Griffin and Barker six miles northwest of Salome.

He says it is beyond question the richest gold strike ever made in Arizona in recent years and possibly ever. The ore is altogether too rich to give any sane or accurate average value, being in some cases a mass of wire gold and small nuggets, so rich that chunks of the rock cannot be pulled apart when broken except by using considerable force. He declares that it is worse than lousy with gold and the pile of it that the boys have stacked up in the sun on the hillside is enough to make ordinarily conservative men act temporarily insane.

Some of them don't know whether to laugh or cry. It is the first time that the gold fever has been seen here by old-timers.

The gold occurs in a brown hematite spar on the contact of an immense diorite dike with the slaty schist which forms the country rock of the Salome schist belt. For three years Hall has been writing articles about this same schist belt, advising prospectors to look there for gold but he did not do it himself. He is sorry now but he has the extension of the main ledge and is lucky at that.

The big diorite dike cuts through the schist for the length of three claims and all along its contact are big blowouts of iron and quartz and peculiar hard brown hematite spar, and it is in this brown spar that the gold occurs.

On the Arizona Northern, where the strike was made, there is an immense outcrop of this spar and quartz about sixty feet wide and two hundred feet long. The rich float was found on the

hillside about fifty feet below the blowout and followed up the hill to the spar outcrop, which is identical with the float.

Yesterday the boys dug in on the contact and have taken out several hundred pounds of this jewelry which is half wire gold and runs way up in the thousands.

They are not working. They break a piece off and look at it and then everyone looks at it, and they have undoubtedly given away thousands of dollars yesterday and today to friends and fellow prospectors.

Today people are rushing in from every direction and after a look at the rich strike scatter out again in every direction and begin putting up location notices. Everyone in this section was either there today or is now on the road, and it is fortunate for us that there is no train Sunday and that local people along the Arizona and California railroad will have all day Sunday and until Monday afternoon to locate before the outside world can get in, but there is room for all.

This same formation covers an area about six miles long by four miles wide and is cut by hundreds of these diorite dikes along which there are outcrops and stringers of this same brown spar and hematite in hundreds of places but no one has ever done any work on that before.

All the best of them will be located within the next week and if surface indications are of any value and the ore just struck any indication, there will be many other rich strikes made during the next few weeks when work is done, as there are dozens of places apparently just the same on the surface.

The schist belt starts four miles west of Salome and covers about twenty-five square miles at the west end of the Hareuvars. You can walk out in and a half or ride if you can get a rig, but rigs are scarce.

ANOTHER SCANDAL REACHES CITY MILE HIGH

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Chagrined at finding her recreant spouse consorting with Ella Vaughn, her seventeen-year-old sister, Mrs. James A. Coleman, colored, swore to a complaint charging her husband with a violation of the Edmunds act before United States Commissioner J. M. W. Moore, Sunday. Coleman was arrested shortly afterwards by Deputy Sheriff Joe Cook and lodged in the county jail awaiting the arrival of United States District Attorney J. L. B. Alexander.

The Coleman woman arrived here from Globe on the early morning train Sunday, in search of what she is pleased to term the eloping pair. She located them in the Afro-American quarter and immediately swore to the complaint upon which the warrant for her husband was issued. Coleman engaged the services of Attorney Leroy Anderson after his arrest and as he refuses to discuss his arrest the case appears now to be one in which the pot is calling the kettle black, the kettle refusing to answer back.

The Coleman woman alleges that she was united in wedlock to Coleman in Phoenix three and a half years ago. She claims they lived together two years when he deserted her. She left for Globe and learning a week ago that her erring husband and seventeen-year-old sister were here, immediately repaired to this city in search of the pair. She is determined to prosecute him to the full extent of the Edmunds act, she says, and insists that the eloping business has to be eliminated from her family escutcheon. She did not throw any light on the occupation she follows in Globe. Coleman and the erring Ella "blew" in here two weeks ago from the sunny southland. The latter has not been arrested.

CONTRACT TO BUILD FOOT BRIDGE IS AWARDED

(From Tuesday's Daily)

At a special meeting of the city council last night the contract for building a footbridge over the city dam in North Prescott was awarded to Sines & Rockmark for \$292. Only one other bid was submitted when the bids were opened at 8 o'clock, that of B. C. Weatherford in the sum of \$376.25. After the contract was awarded Joe Petit appeared to submit his bid but was too late as the contract had been awarded. Petit's bid was found to be higher than the successful one in the sum of \$33.

Contracts for the city printing with E. A. Rogers and the feeding of the county prisoners by Henry Brinkmeyer with the required bonds were signed and approved.

A contract for furnishing 500 feet of eight-inch water pipe, 1600 feet of six-inch and 300 feet of four-inch was awarded to the Hill Hardware Company for \$2,212.80.

Water Superintendent Hall was instructed to secure bids for furnishing valves for the water system and ordered to purchase lumber and build a retaining wall at the city water plant at Del Rio.

Clerk Moden was ordered to advertise for bids for a flume on Sheldon street, bids to be opened at a special meeting March 29.

The question of purchasing a rock crusher to crush rock to be used in the improvement of the city streets and crossings was informally discussed, but no definite action taken.

MANAGUA, March 13.—Reports of the outbreak of hostilities between Nicaragua and Salvador were cabled here today. They are absolutely unfounded.